

Summary Report
of the
Administration
of the
Palanpur State.
1941-42.

PRICE Rs. 2-0-0

To,

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness

Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab

Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur,

G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C.,

NAWAB SAHEB OF PALANPUR.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit to Your Highness the Summary Report of the Administration of the Palanpur State for the year ending 31st October 1942.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Huzur Office,
Palanpur,
17th March 1943.

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Sd/- J. R. Dhurandhar,
Wazir, Palanpur State.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PALANPUR STATE.
1941-42.

CHAPTER I.

Boundaries.

The State of Palanpur is bounded on the North by the States of Jodhpur and Sirohi; on the east by Sirohi, Danta and the Sabar Kantha Agency; on the South by Pattan, Sidhpur and Kheralu Talukas of the Baroda State; and on the West by the Tharad State and the Deodar and Kankrej Thanas of the Banas Division of the Sabar Kantha Agency.

Area & Population.

2 The State embraces an area of 1,774.64 square miles with 570 villages. The population according to the census of 1941 is 3,15,855 souls showing an increase of 50,484 over 1931, out of which 2,71,817 are Hindus, 31,151 are Muslims, 12,767 are Jains and 120 belong to other communities.

Revenue.

3. The net revenue calculated on the average of the last five years amounted to Rs. 12,91,200/- while the actual net revenue during the year 1941-42 was 14,66,584.

Capital City.

4. The Capital City of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and has a population of 21,643 souls. Of these, 12,279 are Hindus, 6,823 are Muslims, 2,511 are Jains, while 30 belong to other communities.

The Ruler.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E, K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur is the Ruler and enjoys a salute of 13 guns.

Political.

6. The Political relations of the State with the Paramount Power continued to be very cordial.

7. Relations with the neighbouring States have also been cordial as in the past.

Chief Events.

8. On the 11th November 1941 the Armistice Day was observed and there was arranged, as usual, a complete suspension of all business for 2 minutes at 11 A. M. at gun fire.

9. In commemoration of the Empire Day the 24th May 1942 was observed as a public holiday throughout the State.

10. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor fell on the 11th June 1942, which day was observed as a public holiday as usual.

11. The following War Committees consisting of State officials and other persons have been functioning in the State:—

In PALANPUR :—

- (1) A Central War Committee with the Heir-Apparent as President and the Wazir as Chairman.
- (2) The Financial Sub-Committee with the Wazir as Chairman.
- (3) The Propaganda Sub-Committee with the Customs and Education Minister as Chairman.

At the Head quarters of each Tehsil :—

- (1) The Tehsil War Committee.
- (2) The Financial Sub-Committee.
- (3) The Propaganda Sub-Committee with the Tehsildar as Chairman.

12. The Financial Sub-Committees collect contributions to the War purposes and allied funds, induce the public to subscribe for the War Loan Bonds and arrange for holding fetes, raffles, lotteries, benefit performances etc.

13. The Propaganda Sub-Committees take steps to suppress false and alarming news, disseminate correct news by all methods and inform the authorities of undesirable persons and their activities.

14. The contributions of a monthly amount of Rs. 1,500/- (Rs. 1000/- from the State and Rs. 500/- from His Highness' Privy Purse) was continued to be paid during the year under report to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The total amount of the contribution towards this fund upto August 1943 will amount to Rs. 72,000/-.

15. In addition to the abovementioned contributions of Rs. 1,500/- per month the following contributions have also been made :—

- (1) Rs. 12,000/- (Rs. 6000/- from His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and Rs. 6000/- from the War Purposes Fund started in the Palanpur State) for being utilised for the Defence of India in the best way His Excellency the Viceroy thinks fit.
- (2) Rs. 200/- from His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur to St. Dunstan's Fund for the War Blinded men of India and the Empire.
- (3) Rs. 250/- from His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur towards the King George's Fund for Sailors.
- (4) Rs. 50/- contributed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur to the Poppy Day Fund raised by the Ex-Services Association (India) Rajputana Branch.

- (5) Rs. 30/- towards the War-Fete held at Abu in June 1942.

16. In response to an appeal made by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow for the collection of funds for the Silver Trinket Fund, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to appoint a Committee to collect contributions to the fund wherein women took active part and handsomely contributed to the Fund. The total subscription which amounted to Rs. 2,000/- was remitted to the proper quarters.

17. The total amount of contributions from this state upto October 1942 to the various War Funds comes to Rs 90,705/-.

18. The National War Front Movement was organised in the State. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to issue a Farman requiring every man, woman and child to take the pledge of the National War Front. The Farman was read by the Heir-apparent Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur in Palanpur at the Parade held on the occasion of the United Nations Day celebrated on Sunday the 14th June 1942 and also at various meetings held at the head-quarters of all the Tehsils in the State.

19. Mr. C. E. Newham, Officer on Special Duty, Indian States Branch, National War Front, held a meeting of States'. Organisers at Ajmer on 26th October 1942 for the purpose of explaining and discussing the details of the States' National War Front Scheme in which Mr. Manibhai D. Tripathi, Secretary of the State Council represented the State

20. The A. R. P. Scheme has been prepared for Palanpur and Deesa, which towns have been classified as Class III and IV Towns respectively. Mr. Fajumian D. Syed B. A., B. T., who has been trained at Bombay has been appointed A. R. P. Officer of the State. Two instructors have also been trained at Ajmer. These instructors trained, during the year under report, 92 persons as Wardens out of 163 persons enlisted for the purpose while 31 persons received patrol training. Provision has been made for the treatment of persons injured in Air Raid as indoor patients in the State Hospital at Palanpur.

21. A Regional Conference of Chief Ministers of States in Rajputana was convened at Jodhpur on the 8th May 1942 for the purposes of discussing problems common to States in connection with the Civil Defence Measures. Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Wazir, Palanpur State, accompanied by Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, Inspector General of Police and Mr. Manibhai D. Tripathi, Extradition Officer attended the conference.

22. With a view to check profiteering and the abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other essential commodities, steps were taken to prevent the export of food grains and essential commodities. The prices of wheat, bajri jowari, kerosene and cement were controlled. Dealers were required to furnish from time to time statements of their stock. Penal action has been provided for non-compliance.

23. As there was a scarcity of wheat and bajri supplies in the city of Palanpur, wheat and bajri were purchased from villages and sold at lower rates to the

inhabitants of the urban areas through licensed dealers. The whole arrangement was entrusted to the Revenue Minister and was satisfactorily carried out. The loss sustained was borne from the State revenues.

24. A cheap grain shop was opened at Palanpur for the sale of wheat and bajri at reduced rates to poor people and a Committee of non-officials appointed to carry out the arrangement. The loss was also borne from the State revenues.

25. The Essential Commodities Order was passed prohibiting the sale of commodities such as wheat, bajri, jowari, cement and kerosene without a license. The order contains a provision for the rationing of the commodities.

26. With a view to co-operate with the Government of India in the matter of Sugar Control, the State has promulgated "the Palanpur Sugar Control Order 1942" and appointed a Sugar Controller for the control of sugar.

27. The Convenor of the Price, Control and Supply Sub-Committee for Rajputana having convened a meeting of Chief Ministers of the Rajputana States at Jodhpur on the 25th September 1942 to discuss with them the different aspects of the question of Civil Supplies Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Wazir, accompanied by Mr. Y. Y. Syed, Revenue Minister and Mr. Manibhai D. Tripathi, Extradition Officer attended it

28. With a view to encourage the Grow More Food Campaign, the following concessions were given to agriculturists as well as Jahagirdars:—

(1) Remission of half the amount of assessment of land used for sowing food-grains out of the State waste land cultivated on one year's tenure.

(2) Remission of interest, for the first three years, on all amounts of Takkavi Loan advanced to cultivators for sinking new wells during St. year 1999 from the Kuva Fund continuing at the same time the five years' 'Paltar' hitherto being given.

(3) Grant of takkavi loans, without any interest for Bijwara and digging kuccha wells, to any agriculturist who constructs a kuccha well and sows food-grains. Additional Bagayat or any other extra charge was also remitted during the St. year 1999.

(4) Suspension of the execution of decrees of civil courts against the agricultural produce belonging to agriculturists as well as Jahagirdars.

29. The Food Production Week was celebrated in this State from 19th to 25th October 1942. All the Tehsildars of the State toured in their districts and explained to the cultivators the desirability of growing more food. Various leaflets and publicity articles were distributed and necessary instructions were given to encourage the growth of food products. The concessions granted by the State for growing more food were explained to cultivators who were advised to take full advantage of the same.

30. The State has declared the following concessions to labourers who would go to Assam for road construction work in addition to those offered by the British Government.

- (1) A gift of Rs. 10 (ten) to every person who goes from the Palanpur State as a labourer to Assam for road construction work.
- (2) Rs. 3 (three) per month as Parwashi (Pension) to the widow of a labourer enlisted by the State for Assam who dies there either from illness or accident.

31. Meetings were held at Palanpur for the purpose of technical recruiting which were addressed by the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Ahmedabad.

32. In response to an appeal made by His Excellency the Crown Representative efforts were made by the State to induce medical practitioners to join the Defence Services. The State has announced the following concessions to State medical practitioners who join the Defence Services:—

- (1) The retention of lien on posts in State Service in the case of permanent State employees, who may join the Defence Services.
- (2) The confirmation of probationers on the completion of the period of probation in the case of doctors who are State servants on probation and who may join the Defence Services.
- (3) Military Service to count for promotion and Parwashi (Pension) in the State service in the case of doctors in the State service who may join the Defence Services.
- (4) Preference for permanent appointment in State service to those with approved military service

from amongst private practitioners in the State who join the Defence Services.

33. One M. B. B. S., medical practitioner in Palanpur has already joined the Emergency Cadre of the Indian Medical Service, while another who is M. B. B. S., (Bom.) M. R. C. S., (England) L. R. C. P., (London) F. R. G. S. (Ire.) F. R. F. P. S., (Glas.) and is a subject of the Palanpur State has also joined the emergency cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

34. The State has decided to give preference, while filling up vacancies in State Service, to its subjects with approved War Services.

35. The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana convened a representative meeting of all the States in Rajputana and the Railways on the 15th April 1942 at Mt. Abu to discuss proposals in connection with the formation of a Price, Supply and Transport Board for Rajputana. Messrs. Y. Y. Syed, Revenue Minister and Manibhai D. Tripathi, Extradition Officer were deputed to represent the State at the meeting

36. Arrangements were made for the grant of financial and other assistance to the subjects of the State who were either evacuees or were stranded abroad.

37. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur placed at the disposal of the Government of India for five months during the year the Knoll Bungalow with furniture at Mount Abu for use of individuals coming to India on leave or convalescence from overseas.

38. A free supply of text-books to the children of the State subjects in war services, who may be studying in the recognized schools of the State has been sanctioned.

39. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the National Defence Council. The meetings of the National Defence Council were attended by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur personally on one occasion and on the other by the Wazir.

40. In response to an appeal made by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Palanpur State War Committee the servants of the State drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 25/- and above, contributed their one day's salary to the Fund while the other members of the public contributed their one day's earnings. The amount of about Rs. 8,000/- so raised was remitted as contribution to the War Purposes Fund alongwith other contributions.

41. To co-ordinate the efforts of the State with those of the Government of India in the prosecution of the War, the State has adopted various measures of Emergency Legislation passed by the Government of India which include the following :—

- (1) The Chrome Compounds Order 1941.
- (2) The Essential Drugs (Census) Order 1941.
- (3) The Electric Apparatus (dealings) Order 1941.
- (4) The Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order 1941.
- (5) The Tyre (Temporary Prohibition of disposal) Order 1941.

- (6) The Wireless Transmitters (Possession by Dealers) Order 1942.
- (7) The High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order 1941.
- (8) The Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Vehicles) Order 1942.
- (9) The News Print Control Order 1942.
- (10) The Indian War Injuries Ordinance 1941, the War Injuries Scheme 1942 and the War Injuries Regulations.
- (11) The Cotton Textile Sizing and Filing Control Order 1942.
- (12) The Agar Control Order 1942.
- (13) The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance of 1942.
- (14) The Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance 1942 together with all its Amending Ordinances.
- (15) The Collective Fines Ordinance 1942 together with all its Amending Ordinances.
- (16) The Tyre Rationing Order 1942.
- (17) The Sugar Control Order 1942.
- (18) The Coloured Motor Spirit Control Order.
- (19) The Sulphuric Acid Control Order.

42. The 1st January 1942 was observed as a Day of National Prayer in response to President Roosevelt's Call. Hindus, Muslims and Jains took part in special prayers held in their respective places of worship for complete

success of the Allies and for strength and guidance in days to come and thanks-giving for Blessings already received. Similar prayers were again offered on Sunday the 29th March 1942.

43. Falling in line with British India and other Indian States, the State has ordered the advance of all clocks in the State by one hour with effect from 1st September 1942.

44. In view of the present abnormal situation in the country, it was considered necessary to take special measures for the internal security of the State. With that end in view the normal strength of the Police was strengthened by the employment of 100 temporary men, while 50 additional men in the Iqbal Infantry and 32 in His Highness' Body Guard were also recruited.

45. Special Police and military parties were detailed to Deesa, Dhanera Panthawara, Gadh and Shri Amirgadh and other places. These measures gave adequate protection to the residents and also inspired confidence in the minds of the public. Arrangements were also made to guard the railway lines within the territories of the Palanpur State.

46. An Internal Security Fund was established. His Highness the Nawab Sahab Bahadur is contributing every month from the Privy Purse, an amount of Rs. 500/- to the Fund while State servants make the contributions to it every month from their salaries. Contributions to the Fund were also collected from the Public.

47. A sum of Rs. 37,000/- deducting all expenses was collected by means of a raffle to assist the internal security measures.

48. On the outbreak of cholera in Kalol in the Baroda State, preventive measures were taken by the State. Arrangements were made for the inspection of passengers alighting at railway stations within the limits of the State. 23 cases of cholera, however, occurred in Old Deesa and Rajpur in the Deesa Tehsil from 25th October 1941. Eleven out of them proved fatal. All possible measures were taken to check the spread of the disease and to give relief to persons who were affected. Wells in the affected areas and surrounding places were periodically disinfected. Isolation Wards, at Palanpur under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer and at Old Deesa and Rajpur under the charge of a Special Medical Officer, were opened. The residents of the affected area were persuaded to get themselves inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine which was supplied free of charge. About 1800 persons were thus inoculated. The spread of the epidemic was brought under control within 15 days and no new case occurred in the affected area after 10th November 1941.

49. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was pleased to confer upon Sahebzada Shri Atta Muhammed Khan Saheb and Sahebzada Shri Usman Khan Saheb the rank of Honorary Captain.

50. Captain Gool Muhammed Khan, Commandant, Iqbal Infantry was promoted to the rank of "Major".

Other Legislative Measures.

51. In addition to the War Emergency Legislation the following new measures were passed during the year under report:—

- (1) The Palanpur Raj Sabha Amendment Act, 1941.
- (2) The Palanpur Essential Commodities Order 1942.
- (3) The Palanpur Customs Amendment Act.
- (4) Amendment of the Palanpur State Civil Procedure Code. It provides for a reference by the Revenue or Haighar Department to the Sar Nyayadhish in matters before them in which a question of law is involved.

52. In order to bring into conformity matters of registration and issue of certificates in respect of motor vehicles Schedule 2 form (b) of the Palanpur Motor Vehicles Act has been suitably amended.

53. A new provision for the control and winding up of certain organisations has been added to the Defence of India Rules as applied to the Palanpur State. The First Class Magistrates of the State are specially empowered to try offences mentioned in sub-rule (2) of Rule 130 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to the Palanpur State.

Industrial Development.

54. The Iqbal Electric Power House, named after the Heir-Apparent, has been installed in the city since 1923 through private enterprize with suitable concessions from the State and the streets are lighted with electricity.

55. The town of Deesa has also been supplied with electricity by the Fateh Electric Supply Company since 1939

and the Deesa Municipality has taken its full advantage for street lighting.

56. A piece of land was granted with concessions during the preceding year to the Proprietors of the Taley Muhammed Industrial Works at Deesa for erecting power looms and sawing machinery to be worked by electricity. The proprietors installed a Saw Machine. They also installed 25 looms.

57. With a view to encourage the hand-loom cottage industry at Kanodar a reduction of 50 percent in the customs duty on imported yarn sanctioned in 1938, as an experimental measure, was continued during the period under report.

58. Special facilities were granted for the manufacture of sugar in the State as a result of which a small sugar factory has been established at village Bhagal. The said factory manufactures Khansari Sugar which is consumed in the State. The activities of this factory are still in an infant stage.

59. With a view to encourage the business of cloth, a scheme was sanctioned as an experimental measure for one year by which the cloth merchants of the Palanpur city were allowed to stock sealed bundles of cloth, imported by them into the city on payment of a nominal customs duty at the rate of half a pie on the cloth valued at one rupee and to allow them to export such cloth. His Highness was pleased to extend the period of this concession for a further period of one year.

60. A similar concession has been allowed for the export of tin bars which might have been imported on payment of a nominal customs duty at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund.

61. The same concession has been extended to bundles of cotton-thread imported into the city at a nominal customs duty of 2 pies per bundle.

62. The provisions contained in Chapter 6 of the Palanpur Customs Act for giving refunds from the import customs duty were made applicable to the yarn imported at Kanodar.

63. The State continued to encourage the manufacture of Champa and Kevda "Attars" (perfumed oils), which are of a high quality and for which Palanpur is so well known. Gold and Silver thread embroidery work as well as the manufacture of velvet-boxes continued to be carried on in Palanpur as before.

His Highness' Travelling.

64. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur accompanied by Captain Sahebzada Shri Usman Khan Saheb left Palanpur for Delhi on the 30th November 1941 to attend the Sessions of the National Defence Council. During his stay in Delhi, His Highness stayed with His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceroy's House. They left Delhi on the 5th December 1941 for Sagar and from Sagar they went to Bombay on the 9th December 1941. They returned to Palanpur on the 2nd January 1942.

65. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur went to Mount Abu on the 23rd March, 6th July and 23rd September 1942 and returned to Palanpur on the 11th May, 5th August and 8th November 1942.

66. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur went to Mussoorie on the 13th May 1942. From Mussoorie His Highness went to Bombay on the 29th June 1942 and returned to Palanpur on the 15th July 1942.

67. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and Namdar Shri Nawabzada Saheb Bahadur met with a motor accident on the 11th March 1942. But fortunately both escaped with injuries which were not serious.

Distinguished Visitors.

68. The following distinguished guests visited Palanpur during the period under report.

69. The Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Bikaner, the Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Shahpura, the Thakore Saheb of Sudasana, Suba Shri Nade Alikhan of Radhanpur, Mr. Isha and Begum Isha, Mr. Fazal Mooraj, Sir Ali Muhammed Khan Dehlavi, Kt., Bar-at Law, J. P., Mr. V. R. Adige, M. A., B. Litt. (Oxon.), Mr. A. N. Mitchell, I. C. S., Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency, Mr. and Mrs. Pick, Mr. Breston.

70. Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, Visited Palanpur on the 21st January 1942 and again on the 10th August 1942.

Changes in Establishment.

71. Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan was appointed Inspector General of Police during the year under report.

72. Mr. Bashir Ahmed S. Syed having returned from Poona after completing the training of forest-ranger has been appointed as Forest Officer.

73. Mr. Fajumian D. Syed, B. A., Bt., was appointed A. R. P. Officer.

Administration.

74. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur with the assistance of an Executive Council.

75. The Executive Council consists of the Heir-apparent Nawabzada Shree Iqbal Mahommed Khan Bahadur, the Wazir, who is the Chief Minister as President and three other members with a Secretary.

76. The Council held 147 sittings during the year under report against 115 last year. The work of the Council is given in the following table :-

Year.	Number of cases pending.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.		Total.	Pending at the end of the year.
				Number on which orders passed.	Number submitted to His Highness for orders.		
1940-41	208	2,448	2,656	1,988	560	2,548	108
1941-42	108	2,708	2,816	2,041	679	2,721	96

Raj Sabha.

77. The Raj Sabha Act 1939 was amended in regard to the number of seats allotted to certain nonagricultural constituencies in order to enable all classes and communities to have an adequate representation. Electoral Rolls were finally published. The holding of elections has, however, been postponed on account of the present war conditions.

Public Services.

78. Rules and orders applicable to State servants provide for stability and security.

Privy Purse.

79. The privy purse of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been fixed at 12% of the revenue of the State Subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,30 000/-.

CHAPTER II.

Land Administration.

80. Mr. Yahyamian Y. Syed, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Revenue Minister during the year under report.

81. Mr. T. J. Nanavati who is a retired servant of the Government of Bombay and who was working as a Mamlatdar has been appointed as Deesa Tehsildar. Mr. Gordhanbhai Mulji, retired Head Surveyor in the office of the Superintendent, Land Records, N. C., Ahmedabad, has been appointed as Survey Kamdar.

Land Revenue.

82. The land revenue realised during the year under report was Rs. 6,54,245/- against Rs. 5,66,042/- in 1940-41.

83. The land is generally cultivated by Kunbis (Lewa, Karadwa and Anjana), Mumans, Rajputs, Koli Thakardas and other classes as tenants-at-will. But the lands held by them are heritable within certain limits. The assessment is guaranteed for various periods in various cases. Akhatedar cannot, however, transfer his rights in the land by sale, mortgage or exchange without the permission of the State.

but he can assign them by way of lease. The khatedar and his widow are given the right of adopting a son in the absence of a lineal heir. The Jagir villages are held by Bhayats, Jiwaitars, Pattawats, Inamdars and Dharmada holders. In these villages also the land is cultivated by the same class of people as in the State villages and as tenants-at-will.

84. The system of assessment in practice is chiefly cash assessment. For revenue purposes, the State is divided into 8 Mahals with a separate Tehsildar for each.

85. The rainfall in the Palanpur City during the year 1941-42 was 26 inches 51 cents against 36 inches 37 cents last year. The minimum rainfall required for agricultural purposes is about 25 inches. The condition of the monsoon crops of pulses and jowari during the year was not satisfactory on account of deficient later rains.

86. The contributions to the Famine Reserve Fund and Bijwara Fund from the State revenues have been continued. Arrangements have been made for the storage of grass to meet the shortage of fodder in a year of scarcity.

Land Revenue Settlement & Remission.

87. Land Revenue Settlement in most of the Tehsils of the State was made during the years 1893 to 1909. It was revised in some Tehsils during the years 1916 to 1926. But in view of the fact that the prices of commodities went down soon thereafter, annual remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 24,000/- and odd, very nearly equal to the increased

revised assessment, are being granted every year to those Tehsils where revision was made during the boom period.

Cattle.

88. There was no epidemic among cattle in the Palanpur State in the year 1940-41.

Agriculture.

89. Cotton cultivation fell down from 720 acres to 384.

Wells and Well-Takavi.

90. 104 new wells were sunk during the year under report. One well being silted up turned out useless which makes the total number of wells in the State 7072.

91. Cultivators are encouraged to sink new wells by the grant of takavi loans at 3-1/8 per cent simple interest. The amount advanced is recovered within 10 years by annual instalments.

92. An amount of Rs. 3151/- was advanced to reedy cultivators for sinking new wells during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 12/- per each pucca well is also being given as "Kuva Kanthi Reward" to any cultivator who sinks a pucca well at his own cost and a total amount of Rs. 252/- was accordingly given as "Kuva Kanthi Reward" to cultivators for constructing pucca wells during the year under report. The State also remitted customs duty on cement used by cultivators for constructing new pucca wells.

93. Takavi advances are also given to needy cultivators for agricultural requirements.

Revenue Appeals.

94. A system of appeals to the Wazir against the decision passed by the Revenue Minister, in revenue cases has been started. Pleaders are allowed to appear in such cases. The following table gives details of such appeals filed and disposed of during the year under report.

Year.	Name of the department.	Pending at the end of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1940-41	Revenue	22	56	78	65	13
1941-42	..	13	32	45	35	10

CHAPTER III.

Law and Order.

Body Guard.

95. The strength of Body Guard was the same as last year viz. 33 units. Besides this 30 men were recruited for internal security. This was maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,518/- as against Rs. 15,205/- during the last year.

Infantry.

96. The strength of the "Iqbal Infantry" was the same as last year viz. 171 men. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 66,404/- as against Rs. 59,518/- during the last year. A bag pipe band has been maintained since the year 1926-27.

97. The additional irregular force of 25 men sanctioned for the Hari Manzil at Deesa was maintained during the year under report.

98. Out of the Militia Force of 100 men sanctioned during the year 1940, the actual number maintained during the year under report was 60.

99. A special temporary force of 35 men was

sanctioned during the year under report for the purpose of Internal Security of the State. Two parties one consisting of 20 and other of 15 were posted at Deesa and Gadh respectively.

100. The Iqbal Infantry has been accommodated in the Infantry Lines (Old Agency Police lines purchased by the State) and a common messing scheme for its men is under consideration.

101. The number of Bargir Sowars and gunners was 89 against 99 last year. They were maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,565/- as against Rs. 13,775/- in 1940-41.

102. Recruits are trained by qualified instructors of the State Police. Whenever necessary arrangements are made for training of the personnel of the force by deputing them to the neighbouring Administrations such as, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Agency Police.

Police.

103. The strength of State Police Force was as under :-

Year.	Officers including Jamadars.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Annual cost.	Remarks.
1940-41.	32	47	339	418	76,893	Orderlies 41
1941-42.	32	47	339	418	80,111	46.

104. The work of Police is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Value of property stolen.	Recovery.	Percentage of value of property recovered to that of stolen.
1940-41.	22,883	7,690	33.6
1941-42.	23,608	7,407	31.3

105. In consequence of war conditions there was a great influx of persons in several places in the State. Special Police parties were, therefore, detailed to Dhanera, Panthawada, Gadh and Shri Amirgadh. These Precautionary measures proved to be effective in maintaining the safety of life and property. According to the Internal Security Scheme the Railway track, telegraph posts and wires and important bridges of the Railway Line passing through the territories of the State were guarded by the State Police and village Chokiyats. One Inspector and 58 men have been specially detailed for the purpose.

106. Over and above the permanent strength an extra force of 100 Police men has been temporarily sanctioned for Internal Security purposes.

Judicial Department.

107. The policy of the State adopted deliberately and carried out for the last several years has been that of separation of judicial from executive functions. Judicial officers are entrusted with both Civil and Criminal work. No Revenue

or other officer is entrusted with any Criminal work except of a minor character such as under the Cattle Trespass Act etc.

108. All judicial appointments are made by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur in consultation with the Judicial Adviser. This System provides for the security and stability of Judicial Service.

109. The first step in separating the Judicial from the Executive was taken in the year-1919 and complete separation was effected in 1939. In 1929 Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri. M. A., LL. B., J. P., a retired judge of the Bomay High Court was appointed to preside over the State High Court and the Judicial Department was placed under his control. He still continues to discharge these duties.

Criminal Justice,

110. The following table gives details of the working of the Criminal Courts :—

Year.	Number of offences.	Number of accused brought to trial.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Under trial at the end of the year.
1940-41.	457	1,726	368	295	377	26	4	656
1941-42.	361	1,410	330	223	283	45	7	522

111. The work of individual courts was as under:—

Name of the Court.	Number of offences.		Number of accused dealt with.		Number disposed of.	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
Sessions Court. ...	12	23	25	42	32	24
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palanpur City First Class Foujdari Nyayadhish Court.	119	86	310	303	154	224
Palanpur Second Class Magistrate Court. ...	15	13	43	37	31	24
Taluka First Class Foujdari Nyayadhish Court. ...	167	120	583	473	366	286
Deesa Second Class Magistrate Court....	10	5	18	9	16	6
Deesa Nyayadhish Court. ...	81	74	476	324	302	158
Dhanera Panthawada Munsiff Court. ...	49	51	182	165	108	112
Dhanera Nyayadhish Court. ...	14	11	21	23	21	21
Panthawada Nyayadhish Court. ...	7	2	14	3	14	3

Gadh Nyayadhish Court. ...	16	4	31	23	19	22
Wadgam Nyayadhish Court. ...	8	2	13	8	7	8
Dabhela Peta Nyayadhish Court. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bapla Second Class Magistrate Court...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadhwada Nyayadhish Court ...	0	0	0	0	0	0

112. Appeals.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.		Disposed of.		Remarks.
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	
Huzur Court.	7	13	5	12	
Appellate Court.	46	56	37	36	

Civil Justice.

113. Civil Suits.

Year.	Number of suits.	Value. Rs.	Disposed of.	Average duration.	Pending at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1940-41.	3,465	2,79,884	1,318	Y. M. D. 1-3-24	2,147	
1941-42.	3,842	2,32,413	1,609	1-3-24 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,233	

114. Execution of Decrees.

Year.	Applications.	Valuation Rs.	Disposed of.	Remarks.
1940-41.	503	88,785	425	
1941-42.	1,634	2,46,084	1,060	

115. Civil Appeals.

Year.	Number of appeals.	Valuation Rs.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration:
					Y. M. D
1940-41.	43	3,961	31	22	0-7-9
1941-42.	42	19,836	21	21	0-8-24

Jails and Lock-ups.

116. There is a Central Jail at Palanpur and there are six lock-ups in Mahals.

Year.	Number of accused.	Daily average.	Cost Rs.	Average duration of accused under trial.
				Y. M. D
1940-41.	492	88.86	3,634	0-1-4
1941-42.	587	98.28	4,236	0-1-4

117. Registration.

Year.	Documents presented.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered. Rs.	Fees Rs.
1940-41	495	495	3,79,922	2,342
1941-42	650	650	6,74,996	3,510

118. Extradition.

Year.	Surrendered to Palanpur.		Surrendered by Palanpur.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1940-41	14	25	8	11
1941-42	19	30	13	19

The Poor House.

119. The Poor House known as "Shree Sher Muhammed Khan Mohtajkhana" continued to house,

and clothe, without distinction of caste or creed, the poor and cripple, who are unable to work and have no one to look after them. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1908/- as against Rs. 2,051/- in 1940-41. The average daily number of inmates was 12 against 16 last year.

Municipalities.

120. There are two Municipalities in the State, one at Palanpur and the other at Deesa. Out of the 20 members in the Palanpur Municipality 10 are elected, 5 nominated by the State to preserve the interest of small communities and 5 are nominated from the State officials. The President is nominated every year by the State from amongst the elected members while the Vice President is elected by the members from amongst them.

121. Out of the 9 members in the Deesa Municipality 4 are elected viz. 2 from Hindus, 1 from Musalmans and 1 from Parsis and Christians. Out of the 5 nominated members 4 are officials and 1 is a non-official. The President is nominated every year by the State from amongst the elected members while the Vice President is elected by the members from amongst them.

122. The Palanpur City Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 30,242/- against Rs. 19,819/- last year. The annual grant of Rs. 14,000/- given by the State to the Municipality was paid during the current year.

123. The Deesa Municipality was maintained at a cost of Rs. 31,664/- in 1941-42 against Rs. 32,190/- last year. The State continued to pay the Municipality the annual grant

of Rs. 12,300/- which includes Rs. 2,800/- given as grant to educational institutions.

124. Tree plantation is receiving particular attention. On the road sides in the City of Palanpur the State is helping the Municipality by getting trees planted. The public is encouraged by the grant of liberal concessions to grow mango-trees in waste lands.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

125. The total rainfall at Palanpur during the year 1941-42 was 26 inches 45 cent against 38 inches 42 cents during 1940-41 and the average for the last five years was 30 inches 15 cents.

126. The chief items of production in the State are wheat, jowari, bajri, rape-seed, castor-seed and potatoes.

127. The area under potato cultivation was about 1,600 bighas during the year under report. Necessary facilities for the cultivation of potatoes in the bed of river Banas were given with the result that about 4,46,000/- maunds of potatoes were exported from the State during the year under report.

128. The prices of food grains per maund of 40 seers prevailed as below:—

Year.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Mung.	Math.	Adad.	Gram.	Rice	China.	Ghee.	Sweet oil.	Rape-seed oil.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940-41	2—31	—51	—73	—11	—122	—82	—04	—91	—82	27—87	—47	—77
1941-42	2—10	1—14	1—12	3—82	2—22	152	—136	—111	—142	27—410	—159	—13

Forests.

129. The area of lands occupied by the forests is roughly calculated to be 300 sq. miles. The principal items of forest produce and minerals in the State are lac, gum, honey, wax, coal, chunam, marble and road metal.

130. The revenue from the State forests during the year amounted to Rs. 14,402/- against Rs. 12,010/- in 1940-41.

131. The forest land appears well suited for sandal-wood plantation and the recently planted sandal-wood trees are thriving.

Railways.

132. The Palanpur State Railway runs entirely within the State territory between Palanpur and Deesa, a distance of 17.11 miles.

133. The State has become the sole proprietor of this Railway since the 1st April 1934. The net income for

year ending 31st March 1942 was Rs. 68,200/- against Rs. 64,143/- in 1940-41. It is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway on behalf of the State.

Customs.

134. The revenue from customs during the year 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 3,61,560/- against Rs. 3,32,866/- in 1940-41.

135. Out of the total customs revenue Rs. 24,118/- were refunded to Jagirdars etc., while the special exemptions granted to particular individuals and officers amounted to Rs 3,790/-.

136. Thus the net revenue remaining to the credit of the State was as under :—

Year.	Amount of import duty.	Amount of export duty.	Fines forfeitures	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940-41.	1,86,893	1,16,939	654	8,863	3,13,349
1941-42.	2,16,426	1,06,386	697	13,521	3,37,030

137. The tariff is varied from time to time according to the conditions of the market in order to avoid any adverse effect on trade and an upto date tariff was published during the year under report.

Excise and Opium.

138. The excise and opium revenue during the year 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 2,54,741/- against Rs. 2,36,093/- in 1940-41.

(a) EXCISE.

139. Excise revenue is principally derived from :—

- (i) The manufacture and sale of country liquor.
- (ii) The sale of foreign liquors, spirituous preparations etc., and
- (iii) Miscellaneous receipts.

140. The system of departmental distillation has been discontinued and the State has given a contract for three years from 1-11-1939 for the supply of distilled country liquor to the State. This contract having expired on 31-10-42, its period has been extended for two years more.

141. The following table shows the number of shops and revenue realised during the year under report :—

Year.	No. of shops.	Revenue realised.				
		Profits on sale of opium.	License fees.	Refund of duty on hemp drugs & charas.	Opium compensation from the Government of India.	Total.
1940-41	39	Rs. 86,282	Rs. 3,337	Rs. 1,161	Rs. 31,500	Rs. 1,22,280
1941-42	39	95,964	907	2,976	31,500	1,3,1347

Match Excise Duty.

142. In accordance with the agreement arrived at with the Government of India the State received during the year 1941-42 the final instalment of its share from the Match Excise Duty Pool for the year 1940-41 amounting to Rs. 19,387/-

Public Works Department.

143. The expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year 1941-42 was Rs. 1,90,284/- against Rs. 1,13,049/- in 1940-41. The distribution of the expenditure of the Department was as below :—

Nature of Work.	1940-41.	1941-42.
I. ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings. ...	78,252	1,01,076
Roads. ...	8,118	5,690
Miscellaneous.	16,117	32,198
II. REPAIRS.		
Buildings.	13,174	31,095
Roads.	7,218	8,866
Miscellaneous	13,157	11,358

Posts and Telegraphs.

144. There are two combined post and telegraph offices one in Palanpur and the other in Deesa and the following ten branch post offices.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Shri Amirgadh. | 6. Juna Deesa |
| 2. Chandisar. | 7. Kanodar. |
| 3. Chhapi. | 8. Khimat. |
| 4. Dhanera. | 9. Meta. |
| 5. Gadh. | 10. Wadgam. |

145. Eight new letter boxes were placed in the villages named below, while the letter box at village Malana was withdrawn during the year making the total number of letter boxes in the State 78.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Chhaniana. | 5. Mauta. |
| 2. Dangia. | 6. Panchada. |
| 3. Dhandha. | 7. Parakhadi. |
| 4. Gola. | 8. Salemkot. |
-

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Receipts.

146. The year 1941-42 opened with a balance of Rs. 73,048 against Rs. 96,519/- in 1940-41. The net total receipts in 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 14,66,584/- against Rs. 13,35,604/- in 1940-41.

Expenditure.

147. The total net expenditure in 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 13,06,868/- against Rs. 12,61,770/- in 1940-41.

148. An appendix given at the end of the report gives details.

149. The system of maintaining accounts was re-organised in the year 1912. The Budget estimates of revenue and expenditure are annually prepared and sanctioned. The Accounts Department maintains a check and sees at all times that any department does not spend beyond the sanctioned allotments and prepares, at the end of every financial year, the appropriation accounts.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

150. In Palanpur and Deesa there are State Hospitals one at Palanpur being known as the Good Fellow Hospital. There are besides two dispensaries one at Juna Deesa and the other at Dhanera.

Good Fellow Hospital, Palanpur.

151. The Good Fellow Hospital affords accommodation for 29 male and female indoor patients. Four beds for emergency cases have been provided for in 'Shree Sejbai Saheba Ward' named after His Highness' deceased sister.

152. The following table shows the work done at the Hospital :—

Work done.	1940-41	1941-42
Outdoor patients.	22,442	25,183
Daily average.	321.08	325.0
Indoor patients.	404	447
Daily average.	14.6	14.5
Major surgical operations.	340	276
Minor operations.	1,701	1,805
Post Mortem Examinations.	32	18
Medico-legal cases.	568	451
Pneumo-thorax.	60	...
Anti-rabic treatment.	85	91

153. The following table shows the result of treatment of indoor patients :—

Year.	Number of indoor patients.	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
1940-41	404	370	8	12	14
1941-42	447	380	41	18	8

154. The maximum temperature at Palanpur was 110° against 111° last year and the minimum temperature was 35° against 44° last year.

155. The prevailing diseases were chiefly malarial fever, smallpox, diseases affecting respiratory system and those relating to the eye, ear, skin and digestion. The wells in the city were periodically disinfected with potassium permanganate by the Municipality as a precaution against the typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases.

156. The total expenditure of the Good Fellow Hospital amounted to Rs. 27,701/- against Rs. 25,302/- last year.

Deesa Mahal Hospital.

157. The Deesa Mahal Hospital has accommodation for 6 indoor patients.

158. The following table shows the work done at the Hospital :—

Work done.	1940-41.	1941-42
Out door patients.	9090	8391
Daily average.	139	128
Indoor patients.	140	125
Daily average.	6.1	4.9
Major surgical operations.	...	...
Minor operations.	741	717
Post Mortem Examinations.	9	7
Medico-legal cases.	197	178

159. The following table shows the result of the treatment of indoor patients:—

Year.	Number of indoor patients	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
1940-41	140	130	6	4	0
1941-42	125	119	2	4	0

160. The maximum temperature at Deesa was 113° against 112° last year, and the minimum temperature was 38° as against 46° last year.

161. The total rainfall recorded at Deesa was 24 inches 10 cents as against 28 inches 41 cents last year.

162. The total expenditure of the Deesa Mahal Hospital during the year under report was Rs. 4666/- against Rs. 4656/- during the year preceding.

Juna Deesa Dispensary.

163. The following table shows the work done :—

Work done.	1940-41	1941-42
Outdoor patients.	2,920	2,374
Daily average.	43	31
Minor operations.	161	111

164. The maximum temperature was 114° against 112° last year, and the minimum temperature was 42° against 48° last year.

165. The total expenditure of the Dispensary amounted to Rs. 883/- against Rs. 740/- during the preceding last year.

Dhanera Dispensary.

166. The following table shows the work done :—

Work done.	1940-41	1941-42
Outdoor patients.	4,215	3,820
Daily average being.	58.76	63.81
Minor operations	166	163
Post Mortem Examinations.	4	2
Medico-legal cases.	89	78

167. The maximum temperature was 113° against 112° last year, and the minimum temperature was 43° against 46° last year.

168. The expenditure of the Dhanera Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,360/- against Rs. 2,459/- last year.

Births and Deaths.

169. The number of births in the city of Palanpur during the year under report was 448 against 449 in the last year, the birth ratio per mille of population being 20.7.

170. The number of deaths in the city of Palanpur during the year under report was 931 against 653 in the last year, the death ratio per mille being 42.9. There were 110 deaths from small-pox during the year under report against 139 last year.

171. The total number of deaths was 3,684 against 2,957, while the total number of births in the whole State in 1941-42 was 3,541 against 3,382 in 1940-41. The ratio of births and deaths per mille of population is given below :-

	1940-41.	1941-42.
Births	10.7	11.2
Deaths	9.3	11.6

Anti Malaria and Anti Cholera Measures.

172. The State authorities as well as the Municipalities of Palanpur and Deesa had taken timely and adequate anti-malarial and anti-cholera measures during the year under report.

Other Medical Institutions.

173 There are also four privately managed

dispensaries in the districts. Of these "Shri Sher Muhommed Khan Dispensary" at Kanodar and the "Devraj Dispensary" at Panthawada receives annual grants from the State. The Dispensary at Gadh and the Patel Charitable Dispensary at Akholwadi near Deesa are maintained by their founders as charitable institutions.

174. Besides these institutions, there is in the city of Palanpur, a Dispensary financed from the Zaveri Mangalji Vamalsi Trust Fund. There is also the Hospital for Women and Children with a qualified Lady Doctor started by the Female Hospital Trust Fund in Palanpur City. It is doing good work. A State building on the Shergunj Road has been handed over by His Highness for the use of this Hospital.

Unani and Ayurvedic Institutions.

175. Indigenous Unani and the Ayurvedic system of medicines are also receiving support from the State.

176. The Unani Dispensary maintained by the State is in the charge of State Physician Abdul Aziz Garib Hakim who treated 12,865 patients during the year 1941-42 against 11,806 during the last year. The expenditure of this Unani Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,272 against Rs. 1,272 last year.

177. The Ayurvedic Dispensary maintained by Vaidya Madhavlal Maneklal receives a subvention from the State. It treated 15,840 patients against 2,440 last year.

Veterinary.

178. The Veterinary Dispensary treated 780 cases against 758 during the last year.

179. The following table shows the work done :—

Work done.	1940-41	1941-42
Outdoor patients.	758	780
Daily average.	19.4	19.63
Minor operations.	107	120
Post Mortem Examinations.	1	0
Medico-legal cases.	0	15

180. The expenditure of the Veterinary Dispensary during the year was Rs. 1,539/- as against Rs. 1,678/- last year.

181. The prevailing diseases during the period under report were cancer of the horn, sprains, eye-disease, dysentery, tumours, abscess and abdominal diseases.

182. There was no epidemic among the cattle during the year under report.

Vaccination.

183. The number of persons vaccinated was 7,547 against 7,581 last year.

184. The following table gives details :—

Year.	Primary vaccination.				Revaccination.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Success-ful.	Male.	Female	Total.	Success-ful.
1940-41.	3,932	3,649	7,581	6,606	111	18	129	107
1941-42.	3,856	3,610	7,466	6,585	68	13	81	50

185. The percentage of primary successful vaccination was 88.2 against 87.01 last year.

186. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department amounted to Rs. 1,544/- against Rs. 1,629/- during the last year.

187. The average cost of each successful vaccination came to about $3\frac{3}{4}$ annas against 4 annas last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

188. The Total number of schools in the State during the period under report was 113 against 118 last year, while the number of students (boys and girls) receiving education was 7,736 against 7,577 last year. The following table gives details of the schools and the number of students receiving education.

Serial No.	Nature of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Students.		Remarks
		1940-41.	1941-42	1940-41.	1941-42.	
	Primary Schools.					
1.	State.	41	46	3,899	4,042	
2.	State Aided.	15	18	354	457	
3.	State aided Municipal.	2	2	331	346	

4.	State aided Mission and Urdu.	3	3	244	232
5.	Gamthi (Private).	54	41	1,845	1,574
	<u>Secondary Schools.</u>				
6.	State High School.	1	1	346	421
7.	State Middle School.	1	1	409	502
8.	State aided Municipal Middle School.	1	1	149	162
Total ...		118	113	7,577	7,736

Primary Education.

189. The following table gives the number of boys and girls receiving education in the State Vernacular Schools and the communities to which they belong:—

Communities.		1940-41.	1941-42.
Brahmins	Boys	344	347
	Girls	45	37

Jains.	{ Boys	673	78
	{ Girls	137	55
Other Hindus.	{ Boys	1,909	1,970
	{ Girls	118	104
Muslims.	{ Boys	1,006	1,030
	{ Girls	20	29
Parsis.	{ Boys	...	...
	{ Girls	...	...
Indian Christians.	{ Boys	0	1
	{ Girls	1	1
Jews.	{ Boys	...	...
	{ Girls	...	...
Total		3,932	4,153
		231	346
Grand Total ...		4,253	4,499

190. The number of students successful at the Vernacular Final Examination during the year under report was 10 against 5 last year.

191. The total number of State Vernacular Schools is 46 during the year 1941-42 as against 41 last year. There is an increase of 5 as 5 new schools have been opened at villages Bhutedi, Panchada, Bhadath, Alwada and Umerdeshi.

192. There were 15 grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools in the State during the year 1940-41. As per sanction accorded last year, four new grant-in-aid schools were

opened at villages Karjoda, Manpura, Dhaniawada and Velavas, while one grant-in-aid school was converted in State Primary School. Thus the total number of grant-in-aid Schools was 18 during the year 1941-42.

193. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to grant a site, in the city of Palanpur, as a free gift, for housing the Bal Mandir, a privately managed educational institute for children under five years of age run on the Montessori system.

Secondary Education.

194. The construction of Shree Amir Bai Middle School which was commenced last year has not been completed so far as cement is not available at present.

Palanpur High School.

The following tables give the figures of attendance and the classification of students according to castes:—

Description.	1940-41.		1941-42.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of Boys and Girls on rolls. ...	336	10	367	24
Average monthly number on roll. ...	483		380.2	
Average of daily attendance.	44.81		33.34	
Percentage of daily attendance. ...	92.7		87.7	
Amount of fees received. ...	Rs. 3,848-12-0		Rs. 4,166-4-0	

Class.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Brahmins.	54	48
Jains.	156	227
Other Hindus.	61	74
Muslims.	72	70
Parsis.	1	1
Indian Christians.	2	1

196. The total number of boys and girls receiving English education at the Palanpur High School during the year under report was respectively 397 and 24 against 336 and 10 in the previous year. The scale of fees continued unchanged. Half an anna is, however, added as medical inspection fee in the High School. 30% of the total number of Hindu students and 43% of the Muslim students and all the children of agriculturists are exempted from the payment of fees.

197. The High School results at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Examinations were as under :—

Examination.	1940-41			1941-42		
	Appeared.	Successful.	Per-cent.	Appeared.	Successful.	Per-cent.
Matriculation.	50	36	72	72	37	51.3
Elementary Drawing.	9	6	66.6	5	4	80
Intermediate Drawing.	1	0	0	4	2	50

198. Physical training of the boys is looked after by a member of the High School Staff and Cricket and Football are encouraged.

Shree Amir Bai Middle School.

199. The following tables give the figure of attendance and the classification of students according to castes :—

Description.	1940-41		1941-42	
Number of boys and girls on roll.	375	36	421	81
Average monthly number on roll.	407		452	
Average daily attendance	382		436	
Percentage of daily attendance.	93.3		84.9	
Amount of fees received.	Rs. 1,140-2-0		Rs. 2,306-0-0	

Class.	1940-41.	1941-42.
Brahmins.	50	50
Jains.	167	240
Other Hindus.	111	113
Muslims.	81	99
Parsis.	0	0
Indian Christians.	0	0

200. The total number of boys and girls receiving English education at Shree Amir Bai Middle School during the year under report was respectively 421 and 81. The scale of fees continued unchanged. 30% of the total number of Hindu students and 43% of the Muslim students and all the children of agriculturist are exempted from the payment of fees.

201. Physical training of the boys is looked after by a drill master and cricket and football are encouraged.

Scholarships.

202. Scholarships, prizes and medals of the annual value of Rs. 2,376/- are endowed both by the State and private gentlemen and ladies for the High School, Shree Amir Bai Middle School and the State Vernacular Schools and

are awarded to the students studying in those schools as well as Colleges.

203. In addition to the scholarships and prizes mentioned above, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been pleased to sanction the grant of four special scholarships of the annual amount of Rs. 960/- for needy students.

204. Her Highness the Junior Begum Saheba was kindly pleased to give a sum of Rs. 50/- to be spent in giving books to poor students studying in the High School and Rs. 25/- to those students studying in Shree Amir Bai Middle School. Another gift of a sum of Rs. 120/- was also made by Her Junior Highness for being given as a scholarship to some needy students prosecuting higher studies in the College. The scholarship was accordingly given to one Vakhatsing Suraji Bodana and Jeshinglal Bhikhabhai Joshi, the former studying in the Baroda College and the latter in Dharmendra Shinhji College, Rajkot.

Middle Schools.

205. There is one privately managed Middle School at Panthawada teaching up-to the second standard, a composite school at Juna Deesa and a Vernacular School with which English classes are attached at Kanodar. There is also at Deesa the "Sir Charles Watson Middle School" which receives a grant from the State. It teaches upto VI standard and is maintained by the Deesa Municipality.

206. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year amounted to Rs. 73,513/- against Rs. 74,744/- and Municipality to Rs. 6,062/- against Rs. 6,164/- last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Presses.

207. There are two Printing Presses in the State, the "Palanpur Rajya Bhakta Printing Press" in Palanpur and the "Nawab Printing Works" in Deesa.

Libraries.

208. There are 5 private libraries in Palanpur, namely the Victoria Jubilee Institute Library, Safi Library, and 3 Jain Libraries, while there is one in Deesa.

Fairs.

209. The annual fairs of the Murshid Ali Peer Saheb and Kazi Anwar Saheb were successfully held in Palanpur City.

Club.

210. There is a State Club called the King Emperor George V Club, which affords facilities for indoor and outdoor games to its members.

Holidays.

211. Besides the Gazetted holidays, the offices were closed on the 18th February 1942 on account of the sad demise in England of Mr. Leigh Falkiner, brother of Her Junior Highness the Begum Saheba of Palanpur, who was in the Royal Air Force and who met with a fatal accident while doing night-flying and again on the 27th August 1942 on account of the sad demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, younger brother of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor George VI.

Huzur Office,
Palanpur,
17th March 1943. }

Sd/- J. R. Dhurandhar,
Wazir, Palanpur State.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the Palanpur State

No.	Receipts.	1940-41.			1941-42.			Remarks.
1	Land Revenue.	566041	15	7	654244	13	10	
2	Local cess except on land.	3964	0	2	5167	12	8	
3	Customs.	313279	10	0	337286	1	3	
4	Opium & Abkari.	236092	14	2	278633	3	9	
5	Stamps & Registration.	29855	8	0	34711	9	0	
6	Forests.	11954	9	1	14447	13	1	
7	Hatghar & Land Department.							
8	Interest.	5483	4	11	5667	1	10	
9	Gardens.	300	0	0	204	0	0	
10	Municipality.	2	14	6	4	14	0	
11	Political.	40675	15	0	40482	9	5	
12	Railways.	64143	1	0	34026	8	7	
13	Law & Justice.	6448	2	10	6784	0	2	
14	Jail.	7	2	6	0	8	0	
15	Police.	811	8	0	480	8	0	
16	Education.	5594	2	0	7030	13	5	
17	Survey Department.	224	8	0	339	8	11	
18	Palace.							
19	Miscellaneous.	25202	10	7	42687	4	9	
20	Recoveries.	25521	15	3	4379	8	5	
Total receipts ..		1335603	13	7	1466583	11	1	
20A	Internal Securities (Police).	0	0	0	47579	0	3	
21	Debts.	0	2	0	21369	8	7	
22	Deposits repayable.	55268	0	5	0	0	0	
23	Advances recovered.	143197	13	7	200664	14	2	
24	Investments.	197024	6	7	240056	7	11	
Total of Heads 20A to 24..		395490	6	7	509669	14	11	
Total ..		1731094	4	2	1976253	10	0	
Opening Balance..		96519	0	7	73048	1	1	
Grand Total..		1827613	4	9	2049301	11	1	

Huzur Office,
Palanpur, 17th March 1943.

from 1st November 1941 to 31st October, 1942.

No.	Disbursements.	1940-41.			1941-42			Remarks.
1	General Administration.	39614	2	11	44515	2	10	
2	Land Revenue	77491	3	9	73764	1	10	
3	Survey Department.	6271	8	10	6280	8	5	
4	Customs.	22717	10	2	22650	0	6	
5	Opium and Abkari	40055	6	11	51483	0	11	
6	Stamps and Registration.	2911	7	6	2089	4	6	
7	Law and Justice	27212	16	2	29386	9	8	
8	Jail.	5640	10	3	6285	0	8	
9	Police.	76892	14	4	80111	8	3	
10	Sirbandhi.	11880	3	5	10703	13	9	
11	Top & Gaolikhana and Military.	80406	4	4	83723	3	4	
12	Municipality.	23800	0	0	23800	0	0	
13	Forests	5510	11	3	5607	6	5	
14	Vera, Vadi, Gardens & Agriculture.	22765	15	6	18985	2	8	
15	Medical.	37688	1	3	38813	0	9	
16	Hatghar & Land Department.	2296	7	8	2394	7	11	
17	Public Works Department.	138095	13	2	172121	11	7	
18	Political	73313	11	5	48484	1	11	
19	Interest	1632	11	6	1390	12	3	
20	Bardasi Khata.	26396	4	7	17935	6	6	
21	Festivals & Ceremonials	420	14	0	1240	13	9	
22	Pension & Parwasi	20904	0	4	21394	14	11	
23	Devasthan, Peerasthan & Dharmada.	4470	12	10	4182	0	6	
24	Compensations for Jagirs.	13813	0	0	9372	0	8	
25	Travellers Bungalow & Guest House.	16531	10	11	14869	1	8	
26	Education Department.	74743	9	9	73513	11	11	
27	Printing Charges	3324	5	9	5554	9	10	
28	Palace.	240209	8	8	259170	0	7	
29	Raj Kharach	74028	8	10	64027	3	11	
30	Rayasat.	53768	3	6	83772	3	11	
31	Fund, Subscription & Contribution.	8757	0	0	5200	14	0	
32	Extraordinary. Unforeseen & Occasional.	12000	0	0	18000	0	0	
33	Miscellaneous.	9698	8	10	3051	3	8	
34	Railway	6505	8	4	2994	2	7	
35	Refunds & write off.	6505	8	4	2994	2	7	
	Total Expenditure	1261769	10	8	1306867	10	7	
35A	Internal security.	0	0	0	40145	5	5	
36	Debts repaid.	64143	1	0	27158	8	6	
37	Deposits.	85903	1	8	32313	8	3	
38	Advances recoverable.	135762	14	3	224315	7	1	
39	Investments.	206986	8	1	233332	7	10	
40	Capital.	0	0	0	28273	9	4	
	Total of Heads 35A to 40	492795	9	0	586002	14	6	
	Total	1754565	3	8	1892870	8	1	
	Closing Balance	73048	1	1	156431	2	0	
	Grand Total	1827613	4	9	2049301	11	1	

Sd/- J. R. Dhurandhar,
Wazir, Palanpur State.

